

Iris dark hazel; bare skin on throat red; bill and feet red.

[Cranch's Bare-throated Francolin was found in great numbers in long grass and among thick bush.—D. C.]

FRANCOLINUS COQUI (Smith).

Francolinus coqui Reich. i. p. 492 (1901).

Nos. 5013, 5014. *a*, *b*. ♂. S.W. Uganda, 4800 ft., 1st & 3rd Oct.

Iris reddish-brown; bill black, yellow at the base; feet yellow.

XI.—*On further Collections of Birds from the Efulen District of Camaroon, West Africa.* By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, LL.D. *With Notes by the Collector, G. L. BATES.*—Part VI.*

(Plate VII.)

With this paper I conclude my account of Mr. Bates's collections received up to the end of 1907. He has recently sent some more consignments which I hope to be able to describe shortly.

As before, Mr. Bates's interesting notes on habits are enclosed in square brackets [].

CISTICOLA ERYTHROPS.

Cisticola erythrops (Hartl.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. vii. p. 250; id. Hand-l. B. iv. p. 196; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 568 (1905).

No. 170. ♂ ad. Efulen, June 1, 1903. "Abankwat."

No. 593. ♀ ad. River Ja, May 27, 1904. Eggs forming.

Nos. 637, 638. ♂; 684. ♀. River Ja, June 6, 1904.

Nos. 838, 841. ♂ ad. Efulen, July 3, 4, 1905.

No. 1008. Ad. Efulen, Aug. 5, 1905.

No. 1179. ♀ ad. River Ja, Dec. 22, 1905.

Nos. 1255, 1311, 1330. ♂ ♀. River Ja, Jan. 6–18, 1906.

Nos. 1483, 1508. ♀ ad. River Ja, March 1, 1906.

* Cf. Sharpe, above, pp. 117–129.

Nos. 1778, 1891. ♀ ad. June 19, Aug. 7, 1906.

Nos. 1997. ♂ ad.; 2022. Nestling. Bitje, River Ja, Oct. 25, 29, 1906.

No. 2117. ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Dec. 5, 1906.

Nos. 2335, 2357, 2369, 2463, 2500. ♀ ad.; 2429, 2444. ♂ ad. et juv. Bitje, River Ja, March 12 to May 7, 1907.

Nos. 2429. ♂ juv.; 2444, 2463. ♂ ♀ ad. Bitje, April 8–15, 1907.

[This is the commonest, or at least the most often seen, of the many species of Warblers that inhabit the grass and bushes of the old cleared land, but not the forest. It is fond of perching on the top of a bush or banana-leaf and uttering, in its clear incisive tone, the notes imitated in the native name “abankwat,” with the emphasis on the “kwat.” It has also a little chattering song, quite different from the sharp call just described.—G. L. B.]

CISTICOLA RUFIPILEATA.

Cisticola rufipileata Sharpe, Ibis, 1902, p. 95; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 561 (1905).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Feb. 28, 1902. “Abankwat.”

b. ♂ ad. „ June 19, 1902.

Nos. 199, 200. ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, Oct. 10, 12, 1903.

Nos. 369, 370. ♂ ♀ ad. „ March 2, 1904.

Nos. 416, 431. ♂ ad. „ April 1, 6, 1904.

CALAMOCICHLA POENSIS.

Calamocichla poensis Alexander, Bull. B. O. C. xiii. p. 37 (1903); id. Ibis, 1903, p. 108; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 576.

Calamocichla plebeia Reichenow, t. c. p. 575.

Nos. 1614, 1635. ♂ ad. River Ja, March 27–30, 1906. Testes very large. [Wing 3·0–3·05 inches.]

No. 2389. ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, March 28, 1907. [Wing 2·8.]

No. 1792. ♂ juv. River Ja, June 23, 1906. Testes of medium size. [Wing 2·9.]

No. 2308. ♂ juv. Bitje, River Ja, March 4, 1907. Testes small. [Wing 2·9.]

I consider that the last two specimens, which are much more rufescent in tone and have the sides of the body with the flanks, thighs, and under tail-coverts inclining to fawn-colour, are young birds. They agree with the description of Dr. Reichenow's *Calamocichla plebeia* (l. c.), and this I believe to be the young of *Calamocichla poensis*, from which I am unable to separate the adult birds found on the River Ja.

As will be seen above, the wings of the Camaroon birds measure 2·9–3·05 inches, the female 2·8. A Fernando Po bird obtained by Mr. Seimund has the wing 3·0.

SYLVIA SIMPLEX.

Sylvia simplex Lath. ; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 209 ; Reichen. Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 649.

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Dec. 23, 1902.

No. 1622. ♂ ad. River Ja, March 28, 1906.

PHYLLOSCOPUS SIBILATOR.

Phylloscopus sibilator (Bechst.) ; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 212 ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 645.

Nos. 1577, 1606. ♀ ad. River Ja, March 21–26, 1906.

Nos. 2159. ♂ ad. ; 2339, 2340. ♀ ; 2345, 2367. ♂. Bitje, River Ja, Jan. 14 to March 21, 1907.

It is very interesting to see such a large series of our Willow-Warbler from Camaroon.

SYLVIELLA BATESI, sp. n.

Similis *S. flaviventris*, sed gastræo pallidiore, sulphureo-flavo, linea superciliari albida obsoleta distinguenda. Long. tot. 3·25 poll., culmen 0·45, alæ 1·95, caudæ 0·75, tarsi 0·6.

Nos. 2089–2090. ♂ ♀. Bitje, River Ja, Oct. and Nov. 1906.

The colour of the under surface distinguishes the Camaroon bird from its representative on the Gold Coast, the belly being of a pale sulphur-yellow, much paler than the bright yellow of *S. flaviventris*. The fore-neck and chest are greenish grey not olive-yellowish as in *S. flaviventris*.

SYLVIELLA VIRENS.

Sylviella virens Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 228.

Sylviella virens Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 631.

- a.* ♂ ad. Efulen, April 19, 1902.
 No. 80. ♀ ad. River Ja, Feb. 1903.
 No. 242. ♂. Efulen, Nov. 18, 1903.
 No. 799. ♀ ad. Efulen, June 17, 1905. [Wing 1·85.]
 No. 1262. ♂ ad. River Ja, Jan. 7, 1906. [Wing 2·0.]
 No. 2461. ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, April 15, 1907.
 [Wing 1·9.]

The males seem to be rather larger than the females.

APALIS BINOTATA.

Apalis binotata Reichenow; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 223; Reichen. Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 608.

- No. 304. ♀. River Ja, Dec. 26, 1903.
 No. 581. ♂ ad. „ May 26, 1904.
 No. 720. Ad. „ June 24, 1904.
 No. 1488. ♀ ad. River Ja, March 2, 1906.
 No. 1680. ♂ ad. „ April 15, 1906.

The female is a little smaller, and differs from the male in having a white streak on each side of the throat, which is black, extending on to the fore-neck.

EUPRINODES SCHISTACEUS.

Euprinodes schistaceus Cass. Pr. Philad. Acad. 1859, p. 38; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 223 (1903).

Euprinodes leucogaster Sharpe, Bull. B. O. C. xiv. p. 94 (1904).

Apalis schistacea Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 603.

- No. 2202. ♂. Bitje, River Ja, Jan. 25, 1907.

I have compared this specimen with the type of my *Euprinodes leucogaster*, and there is no doubt that it is identical with the latter species from Fernando Po. Dr. Reichenow, however, has suggested that it is the same as *E. schistaceus* of Cassin, and in this he is probably right, though Cassin's description differs in several small points.

EUPRINODES RUFIGULARIS.

Euprinodes rufigularis (Fraser); Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 223 (1903).

Euprinodes olivaceus (Strickl.) ; Sharpe, t. c. p. 223.

Apalis rufigularis Alexander, Ibis, 1903, p. 371 ; Reichen. Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 605.

Apalis olivacea Reichenow, t. c. p. 609.

Nos. 2047, 2057. ♂ imm. et juv. Bitje, River Ja, Nov. 6, 1906.

Nos. 2153. ♀ ad.; 2141, 2161, 2170, 2201. Juv. Bitje, Jan. 1907.

Nos. 2281, 2282. ♂ juv., ♀ ad. Bitje, Feb. 1907.

Both the adult birds with rufous throats are females, and all the others are young, olive-green above and with more or less sulphur-yellow on the under surface. Mr. Seimund obtained four specimens on Fernando Po, a male and a female, with rufous throats, and a pair of young birds, which are yellowish underneath. One of the rufous-throated birds has the white belly tinged with yellow, thus shewing traces of immaturity, and proving the correctness of Mr. Alexander's statement (*l. c.*) that the young birds (*E. olivaceus*) are yellow below.

EREMOMELA BADICEPS.

Eremomela badiceps (Fraser); Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 231 ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 641.

No. 238. ♀ ad. Efulen, Nov. 16, 1902.

a. ♀ ad. Efulen, Dec. 1, 1902.

b. ♀ ad. „ March 22, 1902.

No. 688. ♀ juv. River Ja, June 15, 1904.

No. 987. ♀ ad. Efulen, July 28, 1905.

No. 1029. ♀ juv. „ Aug. 10, 1905.

Nos. 1265, 1399, 1492, 1663, 1771. ♂ ad. River Ja, January to June, 1906.

No. 2041. ♂ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Nov. 3, 1906.

No. 2113. ♂ pull. „ „ Dec. 3, 1906.

CAMAROPTERA GRISEIVIRIDIS.

Camaroptera tincta (Cass.); Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 232 (1903).

Camaroptera griseoviridis (P. L. S. Müll.) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 616 (1905).

a. ♀ ad. Efulen, May 19, 1902.

No. 287. ♂ ad. River Ja, Dec. 21, 1903.

No. 420. ♂ ad. Efulen, April 2, 1904.

Nos. 516, 542, 594. ♀ ad.; 541, 570, 571. ♂ ad. River Ja, May 1904. Eggs forming.

No. 1122. ♂ ad. Zima Country, Oct. 12, 1905.

Nos. 1188, 1260, 1502, 1518. ♂; 1495. ♀ ad. River Ja, Dec. 1905 to March 1906.

Nos. 1727, 1876, 1886. ♂; 1729, 1898. ♀ ad. River Ja, June 8 to Aug. 9, 1906.

Nos. 2025, 2097, 2261, 2390, 2391, 2405, 2490. ♂ ad.; 2370. ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, October 1906 to April 1907.

[No. 420 was shot while perched on the tip of an upright bare twig in the Mission plantation. It was singing a little song, if such it might be called, consisting of a single loud, sharp note uttered quickly five times, with a pause following. This is undoubtedly the little bird I have often seen threading its way through brush heaps and tangled vines, looking for insects.—G. L. B.]

CAMAROPTERA CHLORONOTA.

Camaropectera chloronota Reichenow, Orn. MB. 1895, p. 96; id. Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 620 (1905).

Camaropectera granti Alexander, Bull. B. O. C. xiii. p. 36 (1903); id. Ibis, 1903, p. 369; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 232 (1903).

a, b. ♂ ad. et imm. Efulen, Feb. to August, 1902.

No. 551. ♂ ad. River Ja, May 23, 1904. Testes rather large.

No. 1077. ♂ ad. Efulen, Aug. 25, 1905.

No. 1109. ♀ juv. Zima Country, Oct. 11, 1905.

No. 1247. ♂ imm. River Ja, Jan. 1906.

Nos. 1723, 1737. ♂ ad. et juv. River Ja, June 1906.

No. 2023. pull. Bitje, Oct. 29, 1906.

No. 2227. imm. „ Jan. 29, 1907.

Although somewhat smaller in size than a specimen of *C. granti* from Fernando Po, presented to the Museum by Mr. Alexander, I consider that the Camaroon specimens are identical with it, and it also seems certain

that *C. granti* must be referred to *C. chloronota* of Reichenow.

CAMAROPTERA CONCOLOR.

Camaroptera concolor Hartl. ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 620.

Nos. 1892, 1899. ♂ ♀ ad. River Ja, Aug. 7-9, 1906.

No. 2113. pull. Bitye, Dec. 3, 1906.

CAMAROPTERA SUPERCILIARIS.

Camaroptera superciliaris (Fraser) ; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 232 ; Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 621.

a. ♀ ad. Efulen, March 15, 1902.

Nos. 356, 430. ♂ ad. Efulen, February, April, 1904.

No. 1119. ♂ ad. Zima Country, Dec. 12, 1905.

No. 1761. ♂ ad. River Ja, June 13, 1906.

No. 2119. ♂ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Jan. 25, 1907.

The Camaroon specimens seem to me to be rather darker green above, and somewhat deeper grey beneath, than those from Fernando Po and the Gold Coast.

PARMOPTILA WOODHOUSEI.

Parmoptila woodhousei Cass. ; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. x. p. 63 (1885) ; id. Hand-l. B. iv. p. 233 (1903) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 530.

a, b. ♂ ad. Efulen, Dec. 12, 1902.

c, d. ♂ ♀ ad. River Ja, Dec. 21-27, 1903.

No. 410. ♀ juv. Efulen, March 30, 1904.

Nos. 851, 940. ♂ ; 775, 889. ♀ ad. Efulen, June 8 to July 12, 1905.

Nos. 1356-1359, 1479. ♂ ♀ ad. et juv. River Ja, Jan. 24 to Feb. 28, 1906.

Nos. 1784-1787. ♂ ♀. River Ja, June 21, 1906.

No. 1928. ♂ ad. 25 miles from Kribi, Sept. 8, 1906.

There is little difference in colour and markings between the two sexes, but the male shews a distinct chestnut band across the forehead. Mr. Bates's note on the young bird (No. 410) is of the greatest interest, as it will be remembered that I described a bird from Old Calabar as a new genus, *Lobornis*, on account of the white wattles on the gape. In

my 'Hand-list of Birds' (vol. iv. p. 233) appears a note from Pastor Kleinschmidt suggesting that *Lobornis alexandri* would turn out to be a young *Parmoptila*. I do not know whence Mr. Kleinschmidt drew his inspiration, but it turns out to be a happy one, for I think that there can be no question of the correctness of his suggestion, and *Lobornis alexandri* must be united to *Parmoptila woodhousei*. It may be, of course, that *L. alexandri* is the young of *Parmoptila rubrifrons* (Sharpe & Ussher), but that we cannot determine until we get adult birds from Old Calabar.

[No. 410 had white wattles at the corners of its mouth. A nest, said to be that of this bird, had in it four small round white eggs, measuring 10×13 millimetres. They were nearly ready to hatch, and the young birds in them had the same kind of white wattles as the specimen referred to. The nest was a large dome-shaped pile of dried leaves and grass, lined with fine fibres of dry plantain-leaves, with an entrance at the side. It was nearly 200 millimetres high, but the width of the entrance was only 50 mm.—G. L. B.]

PHOLIDORNIS RUSHIÆ.

Pholidornis rushiæ (Cass.) ; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 233 ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 529.

No. 458. Ad. River Ja, March 1904. Skinned by a native.

No. 1440. ♀ ad. River Ja, Feb. 20, 1906.

Nos. 1781, 1782. ♂ ♀ ad. River Ja, June 20, 1906.

No. 1868. ♀ ad. River Ja, July 27, 1905.

This is the true *P. rushiæ* of Gaboon, and I find that *P. bedfordi* of Fernando Po is scarcely distinct. The Gold Coast birds are certainly different, and Dr. Hartert is correct in naming the species *Pholidornis ussheri*. The streaks on the throat and chest are much broader and darker in the Camaroon bird, and the yellow of the abdomen seems to extend higher up over the chest. The nestling has no streaks on the throat, which is ashy white, the chest greyish, and the breast and abdomen paler than in the adult and more sulphur-yellow. The rump and upper tail-coverts are also

paler yellow in the young birds, which have the back slightly shaded with olive and with the streaks on the head browner and not so distinct.

STIPHORORNIS GABONENSIS.

Stiphornis gabonensis Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. vii. p. 174, pl. vi. fig. 2 (1883); id. Hand-l. B. iv. p. 234; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 623.

Nos. 1947, 1952. ♂; 1945, 1960, 1971. ♀ ad. 25 miles from Kribi, Sept. 19-25, 1906.

Nos. 2439, 2548. ♀; 3579, 2588. ♂ ad. Between Kribi and Efulen, June 18 to July 3, 1907.

STIPHORORNIS XANTHOGASTER.

Stiphornis xanthogaster Sharpe; id. Ibis, 1905, p. 476, pl. ix.; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 624.

No. 1081. ♀ juv. Zima Country, Oct. 8, 1905.

Nos. 1235, 1259. ♂ ad. River Ja, Jan. 3, 7, 1906.

The young bird has the throat, breast, and abdomen white with a slight shade of yellow, deepening on the chest, which is slightly mottled with dusky margins to the feathers.

Nos. 2277. ♂ ad.; 2322, 2467. ♀ ad.; 2040. ♀ juv. Bitje, River Ja, Nov. 3, 1906, to April 16, 1907.

HYLIA PRASINA.

Hylia prasina (Cass.); Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 234; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 622.

Nos. 448, 936. ♂ ad.; 1011, 1053, 1068. Efulen, April, July, August.

Nos. 569, 580, 624. ♂; 515, 537, 565, 645. ♀ ad. River Ja, May 17 to June 8, 1904.

Nos. 1407, 1567, 1805. ♂ ad.; 1210, 1677, 1735, 1745. ♀ ad. River Ja, Dec. 1905 to June 1906.

Nos. 1989, 2040, 2147, 2309, 2329, 2364, 2373, 2396. ♂ ad. et juv. Bitje, River Ja, Oct. 23, 1906, to April 18, 1907.

Nos. 1125, 1126. ♂ ad. et juv. Zima Country, Oct. 13, 1905.

Mr. Bates has sent home a good series of this little bird, and it is interesting to see that the plumage does not vary

with the season of the year. The young bird has yellowish-brown feet and a yellowish bill and is altogether greener above and below, but the changes of plumage from youth to age have not yet been described.

Hylia poensis of Alexander cannot be separated from the continental form, as, indeed, he himself has also found out.

PRINIA MYSTACEA.

Prinia mystacea Rüpp. ; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 240 ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 590.

Nos. 34, 89, 253, 1501, 1540, 1858. ♂ ad. et juv. ; 256, 1443, 1540, 1558, 1561. ♀ ad. et juv. River Ja, Feb. 1903 to July 25, 1906.

Nos. 2054, 2248, 2417. ♂ ; 2051, 2485. ♀ ad. Bitje, Nov. 1906, to April 22, 1907.

BURNESIA BAIRDI.

Burnesia bairdi (Cass.) ; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 242.

Prinia bairdi Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, p. 597.

Nos. 1107, 1112, 1132. ♀ ad. et juv. Zima Country, Oct. 11-14, 1905.

Nos. 1291, 1398, 1490. ♀ ad. ; 1603, 1675, 1738. ♂ ad. et juv. River Ja, Jan. to April 1906.

No. 2105. ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Nov. 29, 1906.

No. 2191. ♂ ad. „ „ Jan. 23, 1907.

Nos. 2450, 2480. ♂ ad. et imm. Bitje, River Ja, April 12-21, 1907.

No. 2538. ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, May 24, 1907.

I perceive that a mistake, as sometimes happens, has taken place in my "Key to the Species" of *Burnesia* in the 'Catalogue of Birds' (vii. p. 203) ; *B. bairdi* should be in the second section of the genus, with a black sub-terminal bar on the tail-feathers.

The young bird differs greatly from the adults, being uniform below and not barred, while the spots on the wing-coverts are rufescent instead of white. The under surface is ashy, whiter on the centre of the breast and abdomen. The lower mandible is yellowish in the young bird.

BURNESIA LEUCOPOGON.

Burnesia leucopogon (Cab.) ; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 241.

Prinia leucopogon Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 595.

Nos. 171, 247. ♀ ; 248. ♂ ad. Efulen, April 1902 to Nov. 1903. "Tendè."

Nos. 13, 276, 301, 522, 562, 679. ♂ ad. ; 61, 270, 632, 639. ♀ ad. River Ja, Jan. 1903 to June 1904.

Nos. 1227, 1266, 1277, 1280. ♂ ; 1376. ♀ ad. ; 1376 *a, b*. Pull. River Ja, Jan. to April 1906.

Nos. 2471. ♂ ; 1995, 2027, 2300, 2432, 2532. ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Oct. 1906 to May 1907.

I notice that Prof. Sjöstedt records *B. reichenowi* from Camaroon and does not admit *B. leucopogon*, but the specimens above mentioned certainly agree with the series from the Congo rather than with those from Equatorial Africa.

[This, like the other Warblers, is a bird of the more open ground around the villages, and hence is more abundant at the Ja than about Efulen, where there are few breaks in the forest. These little birds were often seen flitting quickly, two or three together, among the bushes, and answering each other in notes that sometimes sounded like the words "Speak quick! speak quick!" uttered in a very keen, penetrating tone.—G. L. B.]

FRASERIA CINERASCENS.

Fraseria cinerascens Hartl. ; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 266; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 446.

a. ♀ ad. 25 miles from Batanga, Dec. 7, 1901.

b. Juv. Efulen, Dec. 16, 1902.

Nos. 101, 107. ♂ ♀. Efulen, March, 27, 28, 1903.

Nos. 973. ♂ ad. ; 974, 975. ♀ ad. et imm. Efulen, July 27, 1905.

[My specimens of this bird were obtained on the banks of the Kribi River. Every time that I saw it the bird was perched on the bushes or roots overhanging the river-bank,

and, when disturbed, flew to a similar place; it acted just like a little Kingfisher. The stomachs contained insects.—G. L. B.]

FRASERIA OCREATA.

Fraseria ocreata (Strickl.); Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 266; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 445.

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Jan. 1, 1902.

b. ♂ ad. „ Dec. 11, 1902. “Nsanze.”

No. 145. ♀ ad. Efulen, May 2, 1903.

Nos. 38, 68. River Ja, Feb. 1903. “Osese.”

Nos. 772, 818. ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, June 13, 29, 1905.

Nos. 1015, 1073. ♂ ad. „ Aug. 8, 22, 1905.

Nos. 1281, 1373. ♂ ad.; 1595, 1609. ♀; 1608. ♂. River Ja, Jan. 10–29 to March 26, 1906.

The specimens belong to the true *F. ocreata*, and the birds from the Gold Coast are evidently *F. prosphora* of Oberholser, which has the head of the same slaty-grey colour as the back. We have several specimens of the latter bird from the Gold Coast.

[The “nsanze”—or “osese,” as it is called at the Ja—is a bird of the small trees on old cleared ground, where it feeds on insects. I have been told that it has a song.—G. L. B.]

SIGMODUS RUFIVENTER.

Sigmodus rufiventris Bp.; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 274 Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 537 (1903).

a, b. ♂; c. ♀ ad. Efulen, March 22, 1902.

No. 995. ♂ ad. „ Aug. 1, 1905.

No. 1120. ♂ ad. Zima Country, Oct. 12, 1905.

No. 1845. ♀ ad. River Ja, July 15, 1906.

Nos. 2070, 2071. ♂ juv. Bitje, River Ja, Nov. 15, 1906.

FISCUS MACKINNONI.

Lanius mackinmoni Sharpe, Ibis, 1891, pp. 444, 596, pl. xiii.; Sjöstedt, t. c. p. 79; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 617 (1903).

Fiscus mackinmoni Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 285 (1903).

a–d. ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, Dec. 12, 1901, to July 26, 1905. “Asanze.”

Nos. 152, 970. ♂ juv., ♀ ad. Efulen, May 20, 1903, July 26, 1905.

Nos. 790, 800. ♂ juv.; 878, 944. ♀ ad. Efulen, June 16 to July 20, 1905.

Nos. 1906, 1100. ♂; 1101. ♀. Zima Country, Oct. 9–10, 1905.

Nos. 1396, 1560. ♂ ♀ ad. River Ja, Feb. 8, 1906.

[This Shrike seems to spend most of its time sitting motionless, but in plain sight, on a twig, or on a bush in a clearing. Sometimes it is seen to pounce down suddenly on the ground, probably to catch an insect or a frog, for I have found frogs' bones in the stomach of one. I have never seen it in the forest.—G. L. B.]

MALACONOTUS GABONENSIS.

Malaconotus gabonensis Shelley, Ibis, 1894, p. 434; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 289 (1903).

Malaconotus lessoni (nec Salvad.); Reichenow, t. c. p. 604 (1903).

Malaconotus cruentus gabonensis Neum. Orn. MB. xi. pp. 87, 89 (1903).

a. ♀ imm. Efulen, Jan. 17, 1902. "Ekô."

b. ♀ ad. „ Feb. 21, 1902. "Ékôlat."

c. ♀ ad. „ March 6, 1902.

d. ♂ ad. „ April 3, 1902.

e. ♂ ad. „ June 25, 1902.

Nos. 1000, 1022. ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, August 4, 9, 1905.

No. 1340. ♂ juv. River Ja, Jan. 22, 1906.

Nos. 1581, 1621. ♀ ad. River Ja, March 21–28, 1906.

No. 2006. ♂ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Oct. 27, 1906.

The adult females seem to be exactly like the males, so that the birds which are paler and more orange below can only be examples of individual variation. Dr. Reichenow mentions such a pale-coloured individual, and the specimen procured by Crossley in Camaroon is also much paler in colour than Mr. Bates's series. It has a paler and more brownish bill, which, I think, would indicate immaturity.

CHLOROPHONEUS BATESI, sp. n.

Chlorophoneus multicolor (Gray) pt.; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 290; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 565.

♂. Similis *C. multicolori*, sed subcaudalibus scarlatinis pectori concoloribus, cauda nigra, fascia scarlatina terminata distinguendus. Long. tot. 8·5 poll., culm. 0·8, alæ 4·8, caudæ 3·35, tarsi 1·2.

Nos. 1226, 1258. ♀ ad. River Ja, Jan. 1, 7, 1906. Eggs beginning to form.

No. 1603. ♂ ad. River Ja, March 25, 1906. Testes very large.

The two females are like the male and have scarlet breasts, but not so bright as in the male. The under tail-coverts are yellow, scarcely washed with scarlet, and the abdomen is not so red as in the male, being, in one of them, yellow with a slight wash of scarlet.

The male has the under tail-coverts scarlet like the breast, and the tail is black, with a broad tip of orange-scarlet. In this respect it differs from the two females, which have green tails with pale orange tips, preceded by a slight shade of blackish (in one specimen). According to the conclusions of Prof. Reichenow and Prof. Neumann, *C. multicolor* is not found in Camaroon; and having compared Mr. Bates's specimens with a good series from the Gold Coast, I believe that the two species are distinct.

LANIARIUS LUEHDERI.

Laniarius luehderi (Reichenow); Sjöstedt, t. c. p. 77; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 584 (1903); Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 293 (1903).

a-d. ♂ ad. Efulen, Jan. 24 to July 3, 1902. "Nko'e bikōtok."

e. ♀ ad.; Nos. 524, 554, 595. ♂ ad. River Ja, Jan. 1903 to May 1904.

No. 1118. ♂ juv. Zima Country, Oct. 12, 1905.

Nos. 1312, 1528, 1777, 1798, 1880. ♂; 1392, 1522, 1650. ♀ ad. River Ja, Jan. 15, 1906, to August 2, 1906.

No. 2064. pull. Bitje, River Ja, Nov. 12, 1906.

The female does not differ from the male in colour.

[One of the commonest birds in the thick, impenetrable

growth of bushes, small trees, and vines that cover old cleared land. It is the most home-keeping of birds; I have never seen it fly out of its thickets. The call and answer of the male and female are sounds continually in one's ears, when walking on the paths through such places; but the birds are not often seen.—G. L. B.]

LANIARIUS LEUCORHYNCHUS.

Laniarius leucorhynchus Hartl.; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 573; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 295.

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Nov. 5, 1901.

b. ♂? „ Jan. 18, 1902.

c. ♀. „ March 21, 1902.

No. 748. ♀ ad. Efulen, June 9, 1905.

Nos. 1003, 1075. ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, Aug. 5, 22, 1905.

The two last-named specimens have whitish bills, and I should have supposed them to be young birds. Prof. Reichenow, however, says that it is very old birds which have the bill white. The black-billed male seems to me to be in much finer plumage than the white-billed birds.

No. 1370. ♀ ad. River Ja, Jan. 27, 1906. Eggs beginning to form. Bill black.

Nos. 1542, 1589. ♂. River Ja, March 13, 22, 1906.

No. 1542 has a black bill and the testes are given as rather large, while No. 1589 has a white bill and the testes are noted as very small.

No. 1653. ♂ ad. River Ja, April 4, 1906.

DRYOSCOPUS BOCAGEI.

Laniarius bocagei Reichenow, Orn. MB. 1894, p. 125; id. J. f. O. 1896, Taf. ii. fig. 2.

Chlorophoneus bocagei Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 357 (1903).

No. 348. ♀ ad. River Ja, Jan. 11, 1904. "Asanze."

No. 597. ♀ ad. „ May 28, 1904. Eggs forming.

No. 610. ♂ ad. „ June 2, 1904. Testes very large.

Nos. 1409, 1878. ♂; 1416, 1665, 1875, 1910. ♀ ad. River Ja, Feb. to Aug. 1906.

This is the first time that I have seen examples of this interesting species, and I now find that my *Dryoscopus jacksoni* from Mount Elgon (Bull. B. O. C. xi. p. 57, 1901) is very close to Dr. Reichenow's *D. bocagei*. When I described *D. jacksoni*, I had no specimens in the Museum with which to compare it, and my description was in consequence published without any indication of an ally. This failure of mine has consequently misled Professor Reichenow, who, in his third volume of the 'Vögel Afrikas,' has placed *D. jacksoni* in the genus *Laniarius* (p. 576), and *D. bocagei* (p. 557) in the genus *Chlorophoneus*. The differences between the two species are very small, and consist principally in the blacker wings and tail of *D. jacksoni*, these being decidedly greyer in *D. bocagei*; but a larger series may easily prove the two species to be identical.

[Of this species I have seen only the examples that I shot at the Ja. All were in the small trees bordering cultivated ground. One of them was heard making a call much like that of *D. verreauxi*. No. 597 was shot just after leaving the nest, in a little tree on the border of a patch of maize. The nest was shallow, cup-shaped, and composed entirely of the dry tendrils of a vine, woven together.—G. L. B.]

DRYOSCOPIUS SENEGALENSIS.

Dryoscopus verreauxi Cab. & Reichenow; Neum. J. f. O. 1899, p. 414.

Dryoscopus senegalensis (Hartl.); Reichenow, t. c. ii. p. 592 (1903); Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 298 (1903).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Jan. 9, 1902. "Shot while pairing."

b. ♀ ad. „ Jan. 28, 1902.

c. ♂ ad. „ April 3, 1902.

Nos. 30, 82. ♂. River Ja, Feb. 1903.

Nos. 709, 718. ♀ ad. River Ja, June 23, 1904.

No. 962. ♀ ad. Efulen, July 25, 1905. Ovaries granular.

Nos. 1470, 1534, 1583. ♂ ad.; 1425, 1582, 1587. ♀ ad. River Ja, Feb. and March 1906. The males have the testes large, and in the female the eggs are beginning to form.

Nos. 1996, 2005. ♂ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Oct. 1906.

DRYOSCOPUS TRICOLOR.

Dryoscopus senegalensis, var. *tricolor* Cab. & Reichen.; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 591 (1903).

Dryoscopus tricolor Neum. J. f. O. 1899, p. 414.

a, b. ♀ ad. Efulen, March 1902. "Ntyam."

No. 1801. ♀. River Ja, June 25, 1906.

No. 2088. ♀. Bitje, River Ja, Nov. 21, 1906.

It is certainly a very curious fact that there seems to be considerable variation in this species: Prof. Reichenow recognises three forms, all of which occur in Camaroon. Mr. Bates has procured two grey-rumped females in March, which seem to answer to Dr. Reichenow's race *D. tricolor*. I think that these must be young birds, as both have an ochraceous tinge on the under parts.

The name of *senegalensis* for a species which does not occur in Senegal is objectionable and misleading, and should, I contend, be dropped.

[This bird is abundant in the tops of the small trees of old clearings, though it usually keeps out of sight. It is remarkable for the variety of its call-notes. Three or four different calls, supposed to be those of different species, were at last, after patient watching, all traced to this bird. One note seems to be used by the male to call his mate, since it is always answered by a low *churring* sound not far off. Once, after I had shot a female, its mate flew around the place for a long time, uttering cries of distress. At another time I saw a male puff up the white feathers on its back. It flitted about with the big white "*chrysanthemum*" on its back for several minutes, and then flattened its feathers down again.—G. L. B.]

CHAUNONOTUS MELANOLEUCUS.

Hapalophus melanoleucus Verreaux, Rev. Mag. de Zool. 1851, p. 312 (Gaboön).

Chaunonotus sabinei (nec J. E. Gray); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 598 (1903), pt.; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 298 (1903), pt.

No. 774. ♀ ad. Efulen, June 13, 1905.

No. 922. ♀ ad. Efulen, July 17, 1905.

No. 977. ♂ ad. „ July 27, 1905.

No. 1065. ♀ ad. „ August 17, 1905.

No. 449. ♀. Efulen, April 18, 1904.

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, April 3, 1902.

b, c. ♀ ad. et ♂ juv. Efulen, Jan. 5-8, 1903.

d, e. ♂ 207, ♀ ad. 213. Efulen, Oct. 17, 22, 1903.

Nos. 1447, 1527. ♂ ad. et imm. River Ja, Feb. 21, March 9, 1906. Testes rather large.

Mr. Bates also met with this species on the Como River, 60 miles from Gaboon.

On comparing the *females* of the *Chaunonoti* from Camaroon and the Congo with those from the Gold Coast, I find that the latter have rufescent instead of dusky brown tails. On this account I think it correct to recognise two forms: the true *C. sabinei* occurring from Sierra Leone to the Gold Coast, and *C. melanoleucus* (Verr.) from Camaroon to the Congo. I cannot see any difference in the plumage of the males. Many grey-headed birds are bright cinnamon-buff below, and I think that these are probably young individuals.

LANIARIUS MAJOR.

Laniarius major (Hartl.); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 580 (1903); Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 294 (1903).

Laniarius aethiopicus major Neum. J. f. O. 1899, p. 406.

No. 1551. ♀ ad. River Ja, March 5, 1906.

NICATOR CHLORIS.

Nicator chloris (Less.); Reichenow, t. c. p. 554 (1903); Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 299 (1903).

a. ♀ ad. Efulen, Jan. 25, 1902. "Ékon."

b. ♂ ad. „ Feb. 1, 1902.

Nos. 736, 741, 753, 778. ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, June 7-13, 1905.

The female is perceptibly smaller than the male, as Prof. Reichenow has pointed out in his 'Vögel Afrikas.'

No. 1377. ♂ ad. River Ja, Jan. 31, 1906. Testes rather large.

No. 1400. ♂ ad. River Ja, Feb. 9, 1906.

No. 1465. ♀ ad. „ Feb. 26, 1906. Eggs beginning to form.

No. 1848. ♂ ad. River Ja, July 17, 1906.

No. 1999. ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Oct. 25, 1906.

[This is the only Shrike that I have ever seen in the depths of the forest, but it prefers the more open places and clearings.—G. L. B.]

Nicator vireo.

Nicator vireo Cab.; Reichenow, t. c. p. 555 (1903); Sharpe, Hand-l. iv. p. 299 (1903).

No. 75. ♂. River Ja, Feb. 1903.

No. 1423. ♂ ad. River Ja, Feb. 16, 1906. Testes rather large.

No. 1556. ♂ ad. River Ja, March 16, 1906.

No. 2028. ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Oct. 31, 1906.

Pomatorhynchus frater.

Pomatorhynchus australis frater Reichenow, J. f. O. 1902, p. 258; id. Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 546 (1903).

Pomatorhynchus frater Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 300 (1903).

a. ♀ ad. Efulen, March 21, 1902.

Nos. 561 706. ♂; 585, 927, 1458. ♀ ad. River Ja, May 1904 to Feb. 1906.

No. 2048. ♀. Bitje, River Ja, Nov. 5, 1906.

Since I last made some notes on the Tschagra Bush-Shrikes ('Ibis,' 1901, p. 45), Dr. Reichenow has published his account of the genus *Pomatorhynchus* in his 'Vögel Afrikas.' Of *P. australis* (Smith) he now recognises six races, as follows:—

P. australis.—Brown head, flanked by a broad streak of black on each side. Bill dark horn-grey, the lower mandible entirely pale, or at least at the base.

Hab. S. Africa, north to Benguela.

Prof. Reichenow has apparently only seen young birds, which in all the forms have a pale under mandible. The majority of our specimens have both mandibles black, including one of Sir Andrew Smith's types. This character

of the pale bill therefore falls to the ground, and the true features of *P. australis* seem to be its more ashy upper surface, and the very clear fawn-colour on the under surface, this tint pervading the flanks. The eyebrow is very broad and distinct.

P. ussheri (Sharpe) is Professor Reichenow's next species. *Hab.* Gold Coast.

This he separates from *P. australis* on account of its grey fore-neck and sides of body, the under tail-coverts being greyish also. This seems to be a well-marked form.

Then follow three races in which the flanks, fore-neck, and under tail-coverts are fawn-coloured, marked with brownish or yellowish brown.

P. congener.—*Hab.* Nyasaland and the Zambesi. This is said by Professor Reichenow to be nearly allied to *P. ussheri*, but to differ in its black bill [not a character], whiter under surface, and browner upper surface. The sides of the body and under tail-coverts are washed with buffy greyish brown, paler on the fore-neck.

These characters may be admitted, and Dr. Reichenow is correct in believing that Sir John Kirk's Tete specimens belong to his *P. congener*. I named them *P. minor* in 1901 ('Ibis,' 1901, p. 46). He is, however, mistaken in considering General Manning's example from Karonga, which I united with *T. emini* (*l. c.*), to be the same as his *P. congener*. The Karonga bird is much darker than the Tete specimens, and has a distinct grey wash over the centre of the breast and abdomen, instead of being pure white, as in *P. congener*. The back and crown are dark rufous brown. In *P. congener* the lower surface is very pale, and there is scarcely any greyish shade on the fore-neck.

P. frater is the Camaroon form of *P. congener*, but is distinctly a darker bird, especially on the cheeks and sides of the body.

P. minor.—The specimens from Tete, which Capt. Shelley and I thought must belong to Prof. Reichenow's *P. minor*,

are apparently *P. congener*. The specimen which Sir John Kirk sent from Usambara Hills, and which I referred to *P. minor*, is certainly the same as the Tete species, and must be, I suppose, also referred to *P. congener*. *P. minor* is from East Africa, from Uhehe north to the Victoria Nyanza. It is allied to *P. ussheri* and *P. congener*, but has the sides of the body and the under tail-coverts washed with buffy ochraceous yellow, lighter on the fore-neck; it is in general somewhat smaller and paler on the upper side.

P. emini attracts attention by its greyish chest and sides, and by its whitish or pale fawn-coloured under tail-coverts. It inhabits the district of the Victoria Nyanza, where a large series was obtained by Mr. F. J. Jackson (*cf.* 'Ibis,' 1901, p. 45).

[*P. frater*, like the species of *Laniarius*, is confined to the thick growth of old cleared land and is common there. It shares the same native name as *Laniarius luehderi*, and its habits and its call-notes are much like those of that bird. It has, besides, some notes that may be called a song, ending in a long trill, in a really sweet voice, though deep and heavy for a bird. I have seen the nest, in a thick bush, six feet from the ground. It was saucer-shaped, composed of rootlets, and not lined. Another, looking like it, and said by the boys to be that of this bird, was composed of dry leaf-petioles.—G. L. B.]

PENTHERES FUNEREUS.

Pentheres funereus (Verr.) ; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 330 (1903).

Parus funereus Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 510 (1905).

No. 1013. ♂ ad. Efulen, Aug. 8, 1905.

No. 1840. ♀ ad. River Ja, July 12, 1906.

ZOSTEROPS SENEGALENSIS.

Zosterops senegalensis Bp.; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 427 (1905).

No. 246. ♀ ad. Efulen, Nov. 19, 1903.

CINNYRIS SUPERBUS.

Cinnyris superbus (Shaw); Shelley, B. Africa, ii. p. 41 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 477 (1905).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, June 4, 1902.

b. ♀ ad. „ Dec. 9, 1902.

c. ♂ ad. „ March 17, 1903. "Zesol."

Nos. 336, 1649, 1903. ♂ ad. et juv. River Ja, Jan. 1904 to Aug. 1906.

Nos. 1411, 1617. ♀ ad. River Ja, Feb. 12, 1906. Ovaries granular.

CINNYRIS PREUSSI.

Cinnyris preussi Reichenow, J. f. O. 1892, p. 190 (Cameroon); Shelley, B. Africa, ii. p. 81 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 491 (1905).

No. 1079. ♂ ad. Zima Country, Oct. 7, 1905.

Nos. 22, 483, 1145, 1163, 1166. ♂ ad. et juv. River Ja, Jan. 1903 to March 1906.

Nos. 24, 1264. ♀ ad.; 1705, 1706, 2067. ♂ ad. River Ja, June 1 to Nov. 14, 1906.

CHALCOMITRA ANGOLENSIS.

Cinnyris angolensis Sharpe & Bouvier, Bull. Soc. Zool France, i. p. 304 (1870: Loango).

Chalcomitra angolensis Shelley, B. Africa, ii. p. 111 (1900) Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 461 (1905).

Nos. 442, 443, 1060. ♂ ad. et imm.; 921. ♀ ad. Efulen, April 1904 to Aug. 1905.

Nos. 503, 504, 508, 512, 517, 531, 1681. ♂ ad. et imm.; 475, 502, 507, 619, 1682. ♀ ad. River Ja, May 1904 to April 1906.

Nos. 1681, 1682, 1716-18, 1721, 1780. ♂ ♀ ad. et ♂ juv. River Ja, April to June 1906.

No. 2033. ♂ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Nov. 1, 1906.

CYANOMITRA OBSCURA.

Cyanomitra obscura (Jard.); Shelley, B. Africa, ii. p. 125 (1900).

Chalcomitra obscura Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 450 (1905).

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. River Ja, Jan., Feb. 1903.

Nos. 469, 482, 494. ♂; 478, 485, 493. ♀ ad. et imm.
River Ja, May 1904.

Nos. 1163, 1164, 1170. ♂ ♀ ad. River Ja, Dec. 1905.

Nos. 881, 892. ♀; 893, 894. ♂ ad. Efulen, July 1904.

No. 1968. ♀ ad. 25 miles from Kribi, Sept. 22, 1906.

Nos. 1986, 1988, 2074, 2114. ♂ ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja,
Oct. to Dec. 1906.

[This plainest of the Sun-birds is also the commonest with us. It is probably the builder of most of the Sun-birds' nests that I have seen—exquisite little pocket-nests hung from the bushes and lined with the finest down. It has a pretty song, uttered in a very fine or slender and sweet voice: this consists of half a dozen well-separated notes that skip far up and down the scale, reminding us of a singing lesson.

This bird is not confined to the open country near villages, as are most Sun-birds, but is found in the forest as well.—G. L. B.]

CYANOMITRA VERTICALIS.

Cyanomitra verticalis (Lath.); Shelley, B. Africa, ii. p. 127 (1900).

Chalcomitra verticalis Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 127 (1904).

No. 510. ♂ ad.; 260, 538, 617. ♀ ad. River Ja, Jan. 1903 to June 1904.

No. 1669. ♀ ad. River Ja, April 11, 1903.

No. 1704. ♀ ad. „ May 31, 1906.

Nos. 2003, 2012, 2053. ♂ ad. et juv. Bitje, Oct., Nov. 1906.

CYANOMITRA CYANOLÆMA.

Cyanomitra cyanolæma (Jard.); Shelley, B. Africa, ii. p. 130 (1900).

Chalcomitra cyanolæma Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 456 (1905).

Nos. 374, 375, 864, 870, 897, 909. ♂; 160, 908, 925, 937–939. ♀ ad.; 7, 864, 870, 897, 909. ♂; 908, 925, 937–939. ♀ ad. Efulen, March, May, July.

Nos. 1302, 1308. ♂; 1303, 1850. ♀. River Ja, Jan. to July 1906.

No. 1990. ♂ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Oct. 1906.

CYANOMITRA REICHENBACHI.

Cinnyris reichenbachi (Hartl.); Sharpe & Bouvier, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, i. p. 304 (1876: Loango).

Cyanomitra reichenbachi Shelley, B. Africa, ii. p. 137 (1900).

Anabathmus reichenbachi Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 468 (1905).

No. 501. ♂ ad. River Ja, May 16, 1904.

Nos. 1585, 1586. ♂ ad., ♀ juv. River Ja, March 21, 1906.

ANTHOTHREPTES FRASERI.

Anthothreptes fraseri (Jard. & Selb.); Shelley, B. Africa, ii. p. 141 (1900).

Anthreptes fraseri Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 441 (1905).

Nos. 139. ♂ juv.; 108, 787. ♂ ad. Efulen, March 30, 1903, to June 1905. Zepol.

No. 1090. ♂ ad. Zima Country, Oct. 8, 1905.

No. 1433. ♂ ad. River Ja, Feb. 18, 1906.

Nos. 1932, 1934. ♂ ad. et juv. 25 miles from Kribi, Sept. 12, 1906.

[This, unlike most of the Sun-birds, is a forest species.—G. L. B.]

ANTHOTHREPTES HYPODILA.

Anthothreptes hypodila (Jard.); Shelley, B. Africa, ii. p. 151 (1900).

Anthreptes collaris hypodilus Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 443 (1905).

a, b. ♂; c. ♀ ad. Efulen, July 1901 to Dec. 1902.

Nos. 486, 511, 1279, 1336, 1655. ♂ ♀ ad. et imm. River Ja, May 1904 to April 1906.

Nos. 849, 907. ♀; 932. ♂ ad. Efulen, July 6-14, 1905.

ANTHOTHREPTES TEPHROLEMA.

Anthothreptes tephrolæma (Jard. & Fraser); Shelley, B. Africa, ii. p. 156 (1900).

Anthreptes tephrolæma Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 445 (1905).

a-e. ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, April to June 1902. "Gesol."

Nos. 272, 532, 1679. ♀; 1144. ♂ ad. River Ja, Dec. 17, 1903, to April 1906.

No. 2043. ♂ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Nov. 3, 1906.

MOTACILLA CLARA (nom. nov.).

Motacilla longicauda Rüpp. (nec Gm.) ; Sharpe, Cat. B. Mus. Brit. x. p. 495 (1885); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 301 (1904); Shelley, B. Africa, ii. p. 274 (1900).

a. ♀ ad. Efulen, Jan. 21, 1902. "Mese" or "Menge-me-ntem."

No. 110. ♂ ad. Efulen, March 30, 1903.

There being already a *Motacilla longicauda* of Gmelin, I propose the emended name of *clara* for this Wagtail (*M. longicauda* Rüpp., nec Gm.).

MOTACILLA FLAVA.

Motacilla flava Linn.; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. x. p. 516, pl. vi. figs. 3-5 (1885).

Budytes flavus Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 303 (1904).

Nos. 1137, 1138. Juv. River Ja, Oct. 24, 1905.

Nos. 2044, 2073, 2090. ♀ imm. Bitje, River Ja, Nov. 1906.

MOTACILLA VIDUA.

Motacilla vidua Sundev.; Shelley, B. Africa, ii. p. 268 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 296 (1904).

No. 1873. ♀ ad. River Ja, July 30, 1906.

SERINUS PUNCTIGULA.

Serinus punctigula Reichenow, Orn. MB. vi. p. 23 (1898: Grasland and Sanaga, Camaroon).

Serinus icterus punctigula Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 272 (1904).

Nos. 694, 1468, 1474, 1530, 1535, 1658, 1670, 1673. ♂ ♀ ad. et juv. River Ja, June 16, 1904, to April 1906.

Nos. 1808. ♂; 1809, 1811. ♀ ad. River Ja, June 1906.

Nos. 2066. ♀; 2425. ♂; 2448. ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Nov. 1906 to April 1907.

SERINUS ICTERUS.

Serinus icterus (Vieill.) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 269 (1904).

Nos. 557, 704. ♂ ♀ ad. River Ja, May 23, 1904, to June 18, 1904.

[All these specimens of *Serinus*, which appear to belong to two species, were obtained on weedy waste-ground about the villages, where they come to eat the ripe seeds of a species of *Senecio*.—G. L. B.]

PASSER GRISEUS.

Passer diffusus (A. Smith) ; Sharpe, Cat. B. xii. p. 336 (1888).

Passer griseus (Vieill.) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 230 (1904).

a-d. ♂ ad. Efulen, Jan. 7, 1902, to April 1904. "Mvakume."

Nos. 2321, 2525. ♂ ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, March, May.

[This is the scavenger of the village streets, and is never seen far from a village. It is one of the very few birds that the native boys refuse to eat. The reason they give is that it feeds on filth.—G. L. B.]

EMBERIZA CABANISI.

Polymitra (Fringillaria) cabanisi Reichenow, J. f. O. 1875, p. 233, pl. ii. figs. 2, 3.

Emberiza cabanisi Sharpe, Cat. B. xii. p. 503 (1888) ; Shelley, B. Africa, iii. p. 150 (1902) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 283 (1904).

Nos. 189, 364. ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, Feb.

Nos. 603, 689, 1378, 1570, 1640, 1916. ♂ ♀ ad. et juv. River Ja, May 1904 to Aug. 1906.

Nos. 2534, 2535. ♂ ad. Bitje, River Ja, May 1907.

The female agrees closely with a hen bird obtained by Emin Pasha at Tingasi (*cf.* Shelley, P. Z. S. 1888, p. 37). It is a browner bird than the male and has the white bands on the wings less pronounced than in the latter. It is also less bright underneath, the yellow colour being tinged with saffron, while the cheeks and throat are isabelline. The

greyish centre to the crown is obsolete in two specimens, and only a faint spot is to be seen on one of the males.

[All my specimens of this little Bunting were shot on stumps, brush, &c. in the midst of cultivated ground.—G. L. B.]

VIDUA SERENA.

Vidua serena (Linn.) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 217 (1904).

Vidua principalis (Linn.) ; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 203 (1890).

a, b. ♂ ad. et imm. Efulen, June and July.

No. 1922. ♂ juv. „ Aug. 25, 1906.

No. 1623. ♂ juv. River Ja, March 28, 1906.

No. 1707. ♀ ad. „ June 1, 1906.

PYROMELANA FLAMMICEPS.

Pyromelana flammiceps (Swains.) ; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 228 (1890) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 118 (1904).

No. 4. ♀ ad. River Ja, Jan. 1903.

Nos. 316, 1143, 1153, 1298, 1314, 1315, 1346. ♂ ♀ ad. et juv. River Ja, December and January.

Nos. 1819, 1820, 1825, 1829, 1877. ♂ ♀ ad. et juv. River Ja, June to August 1896.

Nos. 1979. ♀ ; 1981, 2014. ♂ ad. Bitje, River Ja, October 1906.

ESTRELDIA OCCIDENTALIS.

Estrelida occidentalis Jard. & Fraser, Contr. Orn. 1851, p. 156 (Fernando Po).

Estrilda rubriventris Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 393 (1890).

Estrilda astrild occidentalis Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 180 (1904).

Nos. 255, 463, 572, 1405, 1529, 1659. ♂ ♀ ad. River Ja, Dec. 14, 1903, to April 1906.

Nos. 2120, 2288. ♀ ; 2482. ♂ ad. Bitje, River Ja, December, February, April.

ESTRILDA ATRICAPILLA.

Estrilda atricapilla Verr. ; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 399 (1890) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 188 (1904).

Nos. 769, 847, 848, 868, 869, 882. ♂ ♀ ad. et imm. Efulen, May 1902 to July 1905.

Nos. 1238. ♀ imm.; 1494, 1524, 1531, 1567. ♂ ♀ ad. et imm. River Ja, Jan. to April 1906.

No. 2305. ♂; 2306, 2409. ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, March 1907.

ESTRILDA NONNULA.

Estrilda nonnula (Hartl.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 400 (1890); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 188 (1904).

Nos. 280, 540, 602, 579, 1301, 1445, 1471, 1523, 1541, 1544. ♂ ♀ ad. et imm. River Ja, Jan. 1903 to March 1906. "Ôsanze."

Nos. 2378, 2393. ♂; 2427. ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, March, April 1907.

SPORÆGINTHUS MELPODUS.

Sporæginthus melpodus (Vieill.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 325 (1890).

Estrilda melpoda Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 186 (1904).

No. 858. ♂ ad. Efulen, Dec. 16, 1902, to July 1905. "Ôsanze."

Nos. 665, 1516, 1517, 1694. ♂ ♀ ad. River Ja, June 11, 1904, to May 1906.

Nos. 2180, 2421, 2422. ♂ ad. et imm.; 2428, 2447. ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Jan. to April 1907.

The female bird differs from the males in the Museum in having the grey head washed slightly with brown, also in having the crimson of the rump duller, and the orange colour on the face much paler.

SPERMESTES POENSIS.

Spermestes poensis (Fraser); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 262 (1890); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 152 (1904).

Nos. 765, 840, 846, 854. ♂ ♀ ad. et juv. Efulen, Dec. 9, 1902, to July 1905. "Égile."

One of the December specimens is just beginning to moult from a brown plumage into the black dress, while the other is in full plumage. The male killed in March has nearly completed his moult from the brown dress.

Nos. 1114, 1115. ♂ ♀ ad. Zima Country, Oct. 11, 12, 1905.

Nos. 653, 654, 1158, 1159, 1328. ♂ ad. et ♀ juv. River Ja, June 1904 to Jan. 1906.

Nos. 2079, 2095. Pull. Bitje, River Ja, November 1906.

No. 2592. ♂ ad. Between Kribi and Efulen, July 4, 1907.

SPERMESTES CUCULLATA.

Spermestes cucullata Swains. ; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 264 (1890) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 149 (1904).

Nos. 528, 587, 588, 668. ♂ ♀ ad. River Ja, May and June 1904.

No. 2078, 2483. ♂ ad. et imm. Bitje, River Ja, November, April.

NIGRITA PINARONOTA.

Nigrita pinaronota Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 318 (1890).

Nigrita fusconota Fraser ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 168 (1904).

a-d. ♂ ad. Nos. 245, 981. ♀ ; 905, 931. ♂ ad. Efulen, June and November.

Nos. 329, 330, 657, 660, 692, 699, 1198, 1202, 1211. ♂ ad. et imm. ; 1196, 1197, 1199, 1204, 1800. ♀ ad. et imm. River Ja, Dec., Jan., June.

[The food of some of these specimens had been insects, and of others, palm-nuts, *i. e.* the oily fibrous husk. All of those obtained in June 1904 were trapped by natives under palm-trees, where they come to feed on the nuts.

The curious felt-like nests, like those of the Penduline Tit, sometimes found suspended from boughs, are said by all the natives to be nests of this bird or of *Nigrita bicolor*.—G. L. B.]

NIGRITA BICOLOR.

Nigrita bicolor (Hartl.) ; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 318 (1890) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 167 (1904).

Nos. 128, 418, 887, 913. ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, June 1902 to July 1905.

Nos. 678, 683, 696, 1295, 1300, 1776. ♂ ad.; 659, 681, 698. ♀ ad. et imm. River Ja, June 1904 to Jan. 1906.

Testes large in male, eggs forming in female.

Nos. 2111, 2127. ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Dec. 1906, Jan. 1907.

The adult male and female are alike in plumage. I notice that, as a rule, the birds from Sierra Leone and thence to the Gold Coast are more of a slaty grey than those from Camaroon, Gaboon, and the Congo.

[Those obtained in June 1904 were trapped under palm-trees, where they had come to peck at the oily husk of the palm-nuts. Some of the others had small larvæ in their stomachs.—G. L. B.]

NIGRITA CANICAPILLA.

Nigrita canicapilla (Strickl.) ; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 315 (1890); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 170 (1904).

a-f. Nos. 737, 924, 968, 993, 1043, 1044, 1688. juv., ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, July 22, 1901, to Aug. 1905. "Mbote-fum."

Nos. 608, 666, 716, 1220. ♂ ♀ ad.; 1915. Juv. River Ja, June 1904 to August 1906.

No. 2128. ♂ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Jan. 1907.

[Some of these specimens were trapped under palm-trees and had been eating palm-nuts. Others had been eating small seeds. The bright yellow irides, together with the black under parts and whitish upper parts, give to these little grey birds a very peculiar appearance.—G. L. B.]

NIGRITA LUTEIFRONS.

Nigrita luteifrons Verr. ; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 317 (1890); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 168 (1904).

a-d. Nos. 386, 856, 930, 992, 1006, 1032, 1061. ♂ ♀ ad. et imm. Efulen, July 23, 1901, to Aug. 1905. "Mbote-fum."

The female is grey below, not black: it is very likely that my *N. lucieni* is the hen of *N. luteifrons*.

PYTELIA SCHLEGELI.

Pytelia schlegeli Sharpe, Ibis, 1870, p. 482, pl. xiv. figs. 2, 3; id. Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 304 (1890).

Hypargos schlegeli Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 159 (1904).

No. 191. ♂ ad. Efulen, June 20, 1902, to Aug. 19, 1903.

Nos. 631, 651, 658, 1657, 1660, 1661, 1666, 1711, 1748, 1815-1817, 1827, 1861, 1862. ♂ ♀ ad. et imm. River Ja, June 1904 to July 1906.

Nos. 2039, 2087. ♂ ♀ juv.; 2121. ♂ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Nov., Dec. 1906.

PYRENESTES OSTRINUS.

Pyrenestes ostrinus (Vieill.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 252 (1890); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 106 (1904).

No. 623. ♂ ad. River Ja, June 4, 1904.

No. 1453. ♂ juv. „ Feb. 22, 1906.

SPERMOSPIZA GUTTATA.

Spermospiza guttata (Vieill.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 500 (1890); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 102 (1904).

a-f. ♂ ♀ ad. et juv. Efulen, Jan. to May 1902. "Édumvin."

Nos. 263, 625, 640, 855, 1246, 1389. ♂ ad. et juv. River Ja, Jan. 1905 to Feb. 1906.

Nos. 295, 596, 755, 829, 871, 1161. ♀ ad. River Ja, Feb.

Nos. 1427, 1719. ♂; 1728, 1882. ♀ ad. River Ja, June and August.

Nos. 2033, 2457. ♂; 2030. ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Oct., Nov., April.

[The "édumvin" is a quiet little bird; its voice I have never heard. But I have often caught glimpses of it, flitting about in the dense bushes near the ground, in the cleared land and at the edge of the forest, though never in the depths, where probably the seeds on which it feeds do not grow.

A nest said to be that of this bird was shown me in November, and two young ones in it appeared to belong to this species. The nest was placed in the forking twigs of a bush. It was large and jug-shaped, opening at the top; it was made of dry leaves.—G. L. B.]

HYPHANTORNIS CUCULLATUS.

Hyphantornis cucullatus (P. L. S. Müll.) ; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 451 (1890).

Ploceus cucullatus Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 59 (1904).

a. ♂ ad. ; *b.* ♂ ad. ; *c, d, e.* ♂ juv. ; No. 969. ♂ ad. Efulen, May 23, 1901.

No. 25. ♂. River Ja, Jan., May, July. "Nga-a."

Nos. 2445, 2153. ♂ ad. et imm. ; 2506. ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, April, May, 1907.

[These are the birds that first attract the attention of every stranger coming to this part of Africa. They build in colonies in and around the villages. Their nests are hung from the midribs of banana and palm leaves, and they tear the leaves into shreds for building-material, thus denuding the trees where they build, while the nests are left like huge fruits on the bare branches. The birds live in these nests continually, and are constantly engaged in repairing them. While they work they make an incessant chatter.—G. L. B.]

OTHYPHANTES BATESI, sp. n.

No. 1372. ♀ ad. River Ja, Jan. 29, 1906.

A single female, not quite in full plumage, seems to me to belong to an undescribed species. It has a black crown, and the sides of the head are also becoming black, so that it approaches *O. stuhlmanni*, but it differs from that species in having an uniform green back and wings, with no black streaks or yellow edgings. Throat, chest, and centre of body yellow, flanks and sides of body olive-green. Total length 6·4 inches, culmen 1·65, wing 2·9, tail 2·0, tarsus 0·8.

HETERHYPHANTES NIGRICOLLIS.

Heterhyphantes nigricollis (Vieill.) ; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 415 (1890).

Ploceus nigricollis Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 41 (1904).

a-c. ♂ ; *d.* ♀ ad. Efulen, Jan. to Dec. 1902. Small "ngas."

Nos. 783, 997, 1069. ♂ ad. et imm. Efulen, June and Aug. 1905.

Nos. 480, 636. ♂ ; 335, 563, 635, 1317, 1318, 1372, 1430, 1480. ♀ ad. River Ja, Jan. to June.

1573. Juv. ; 2101, 2368. ♂ ad. et juv. ; 2184, 2260, 2853, 2392. ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Nov. 1906 to March 1907.

The young male is like the old female, and has the same dusky streak above the ear-coverts. The head and neck are slightly washed with olive-yellow.

[This "ngas" is a bird of the old clearings and the neighbourhood of villages, not of the forest. It was very abundant about the villages at the Ja, and old nests were to be seen hanging on the bushes everywhere. These nests are retort-shaped, like those of the village Weaver (*Hyphantornis*), but with a very short entrance, somewhat roughly made and formed of coarse material. Eggs were several times found, but they were certainly eggs of different birds, and the old nests of the "ngas" are apparently used by other species.

The food is insects, especially caterpillars. In hunting insects, birds of this species are not silent, but make a great rustling of leaves among the twigs.—G. L. B.]

PHORMOPLECTES DORSOMACULATUS.

Symplectes dorsomaculatus Reichenow, Orn. MB. 1893, p. 177 ; id. J. f. O. 1896, p. 31, Taf. iv. fig. 2.

No. 2341. ♂ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Mar. 13, 1907.

Nos. 2438, 2439. ♂ ad. et juv. Bitje, River Ja, April 11, 1907.

This species was described by Professor Reichenow from a female bird. The male closely resembles *P. insignis*, but has the back not so uniformly yellow as the latter, being mottled with black. The chestnut cap of *P. insignis* is replaced in *P. dorsomaculatus* by a yellowish chestnut crown, which fades off on the nape into the yellow of the back. The young bird very closely resembles the adult male, but has no black on the sides of the head and throat.

SYCOBROTUS BICOLOR.

Sycobrotus amaurocephalus Cab. ; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 423 (1890).

Ploceus bicolor (Vieill.); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 34 (1904).

Nos. 9, 64, 1449, 1459, 1562, 1605, 1633. ♂ ad.; 1461, 1462, 1563. ♀ ad. River Ja, Jan. to March. "Ngas."

Nos. 1984, 2174, 2325, 2358, 2531. ♂ ad. et juv. Bitje, River Ja, Oct. 1906 to May 1907.

These specimens agree with a male from Buea, Camaroon, received in exchange from the Berlin Museum.

[These specimens were shot in just such places as the common "ngas" (*Heterhyphantes nigricollis*) frequents. Their food had been insects.—G. L. B.]

MELANOPTERYX NIGERRIMA.

Melanopteryx nigerrima (V.); Sharpe, Cat. B. xiii. p. 476 (1890).

Ploceus nigerrimus Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 50 (1904).

a. ♀ ad.; b, c. ♂ juv.; Nos. 814, 1049. ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, Feb., May, June, August. "Nga'a."

Nos. 20, 21, 616, 1201, 1538, 1824, 1865, 1902. ♂ ♀ ad. et imm. River Ja, Jan., March, June.

Nos. 2000. Juv.; 2284. ♀ juv.; 2347, 2349, 2411, 2484. ♂ ad. et juv.; 2502, 2515. ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Oct. 1906 to March 1907.

[This jet-black bird with conspicuous yellow irides is usually found in colonies of *Hyphantornis*, and makes nests just like theirs. Sometimes they build in colonies of their own, but always very near villages.—G. L. B.]

CINNAMOPTERYX FUSCOCASTANEUS.

Cinnamopteryx tricolor (nec Hartl.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 471 (1890).

Ploceus fuscocastaneus (Boc.); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 53 (1904).

No. 1014. ♂ ad. Efulen, Aug. 8, 1905.

Nos. 1841. ♂ juv.; 1854, 1855. ♂ ♀ ad. River Ja, July 1906.

No. 2430. ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, April 8, 1907.

No. 2626. Juv. Between Kribi and Efulen, July 13, 1907

The young birds are paler chestnut below, and the head and mantle are bright chestnut, with no black on the sides of the face and throat.

MALIMBUS MALIMBICUS.

Malimbus malimbicus (Daud.); Sharpe, Cat. B. xiii. p. 480 (1890); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 21 (1904).

a-c. ♂ ♀ ad. et juv. Efulen, March, April 1902. "Ngase-minkan."

d. ♀ imm. Efulen, May 6, 1902.

Nos. 770, 795. ♂ ad.; 793, 821. ♀ ad. Efulen, June 13-30, 1905.

Nos. 1086, 1095. ♀ imm. Zima Country, Oct. 8, 9, 1905.

Nos. 78, 1271, 1308, 1309, 1413, 1414, 1545, 1477, 1602, 1625, 1647, 1789, 1795. ♂ ♀ ad. et imm. River Ja, Jan. to August.

Nos. 2242, 2287, 2437. ♂ ad. et juv.; 2154, 2286, 2293, 2334, 2346. ♀ ad. et juv. Bitje, River Ja, Jan. to April.

On comparing the Camaroon examples with a series from the Gold Coast, it seems to me that two forms have been confounded under the name of *M. malimbicus*. The black of the lores extends on to the fore-part of the cheeks in the Gold Coast bird, which must be called *Malimbus nigrifrons* (Hartl.). In the Camaroon birds the fore-part of the cheeks is crimson, with no black spot at the anterior base.

[This bird seems to be the architect of the very long and finely constructed retort-shaped nests found by the natives hanging from rattan-vines in the forest. I have several times seen the birds about these vines, which the natives call "minkan," whence this bird is named "ngase-minkan," a name they apply, but less appropriately, to other species of *Malimbus*.—G. L. B.]

MALIMBUS RUBRICOLLIS.

Malimbus rubricollis (Swains.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 478 (1890); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 19 (1904).

a. ♀ imm. Efulen, June 4, 1902.

Nos. 979, 980. ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, July 22, 1905.

Nos. 2496, 2497. ♀ ad. et juv. Bitje, River Ja, May 1907.

No. 2625. ♀ ad. Between Kribi and Efulen, July 13, 1907.

MALIMBUS CASSINI.

Malimbus cassini (Elliot); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 482 (1890); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 19 (1904).

No. 1048. ♂ ad. Efulen, Aug. 15, 1905.

No. 2514. ♂ ad. Bitje, River Ja, May 16, 1907.

MALIMBUS NITENS.

Malimbus nitens (Gray); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 481 (1890); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 19 (1904).

a, b. ♂ ad. Efulen, Dec. 10–16, 1902. "Ngase-minkan."

c. ♂ ad. „ Jan. 1, 1903.

No. 133. ♀ ad. Efulen, April 18, 1903.

Nos. 152. ♂ imm.; 411, 926, 991, 998, 1059. ♂ ad.; 415, 999, 1058. ♀ ad. Efulen, May 7, 1903, March 31, 1904, April 1, 1904, July 18–28, 1905, Aug. 4–16, 1905.

No. 1111. Ad. Zima Country, Oct. 11, 1905.

Nos. 1924, 1963, 2588. ♂ ad.; 1925. ♀ ad. 25 miles from Kribi, Sept. 1906.

Nos. 2292, 2324. ♀ ad. et juv. Bitje, River Ja, Feb., March 1907.

[The specimen of Jan. 1, 1903, was shot just after it came out of a nest hanging from a limb over the Biwômi River. In the nest was one brown speckled egg, almost ready to hatch, measuring 16×24 millimetres. The nest was retort-shaped, rather roughly built, and of coarse material, mainly rootlets. Such nests (old ones) have been frequently seen in the forest, always hanging from boughs over the water.—G. L. B.]

MALIMBUS CORONATUS. (Plate VII.)

Malimbus coronatus Sharpe, Bull. B. O. C. xix. p. 18 (1906).

No. 1864. ♂ ad. River Ja, July 26, 1896. (*Type of species.*)



West, Newman imp.

MALIMBUS CORONATUS.

No. 2244. ♂ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Feb. 8, 1907.

No. 2510. ♂ ad. Bitje, May 11, 1907. Iris brown; feet slate-coloured.

This is a very distinct species. It has no red on the under surface, and is most nearly allied to *M. ruficollis*. It is, however, smaller, and shews only a narrow black frontal band; the sides of the crown and nape are also black, leaving the centre of the crown scarlet.

MALIMBUS RACHELIÆ.

Malimbus racheliae (Cass.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 483 (1890); Sjöstedt, J. f. O. 1892, p. 313; id. K. Sv. Akad. Handl. xxvii. no. 1, p. 83 (1895); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 24 (1904).

a. ♀ ad. Efulen, May 26, 1902. "Ngase."

b. ♂ ad. „ Dec. 12, 1902. "Ngase-minku."

No. 153. ♀ ad. Efulen, May 7, 1903. "Ngas."

No. 372. ♀ ad. „ March 14, 1904.

The female shews a scarlet and orange chest-plate like the male, but has a black head. This sex was first discovered by Prof. Sjöstedt.

[Specimen No. 372 was shot in the forest, and was one of several seen accompanying an éjak. They uttered a long-drawn buzzing "chee-ee-ee!" reminding one of the note of the village Weaver (*Hyphantornis*).—G. L. B.]

AMBLYOSPIZA SATURATA, sp. n.

Amblyospiza capitalba (Bonap.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 504 (1890), pt.; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 101 (1904), pt.

Nos. 1415, 1749, 1813, 1814. ♂ ad.; 1536, 1853. ♀ ad. River Ja, Feb. to July 1906.

No. 2059. ♀ juv. Bitje, River Ja, Nov. 7, 1906.

On comparing this series with a set of skins from the Gold Coast, it is evident that the Camaroon specimens are both larger and darker than the examples from that locality.

The wing of true *A. capitalba* measures 3·2–3·4 inches,

and the tail 2·1–2·2 inches. In the Camaroon race the wing is 3·4–3·7 inches, and the tail 2·35–2·5 inches.

The grey under surface is much darker in *A. saturata* than in *A. capitalba*, and in the females the black streaks are much broader on the breast in the form from Camaroon. I propose for it the name of

AMBLYOSPIZA SATURATA, sp. n.

♂. Similis *A. capitalba*, sed major et saturatior, pectore et abdomine sordidiore schistaceis distinguenda. Long. tot. 7·5 poll., culm. 0·85, alæ 3·6, caudæ 2·5, tarsi 0·85.

DICRURUS ATRIPENNIS.

Dicrurus atripennis Swains.; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iii. p. 232 (1877); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 651 (1903).
a, b. ♀ ad.; c, d. Pull.; Nos. 413, 414, 1047. ♂; 768. ♀ ad. Efulen, Dec., Jan., March, June, Aug. "Ebondi."
Nos. 58, 71, 693, 1349. ♂; 1353, 1369, 1574. ♀ ad. River Ja, Jan. to June 1906.

No. 1084. ♀ ad. Zima Country, Oct. 8, 1905.

No. 1962. ♀ ad. 25 miles from Kribi, Sept. 1906.

No. 2131. ♀ ad. Bitchi, Jan. 30, 1907.

The nestlings are of a very deep sooty black all over, with no greyish shade on the abdomen, and only a slight steel-green gloss on the wings.

[This is one of the most noticeable birds of the forest, from its deep black colour, its active and bold habits, and its loud and rather pleasing notes. It is seen in nearly every éjak.—G. L. B.]

DICRURUS CORACINUS.

Dicrurus modestus Hartl.; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iii. p. 232 (1877).

Dicrurus coracinus Verr.; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 650 (1903).

No. 1590. ♂ ad. River Ja, March 22, 1906. Testes very large.

No. 2398. ♂ ad. Bitje, River Ja, March 29, 1907.

DICRURUS SHARPII.

Dicrurus sharpei Oust. ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 652 (1903).

Nos. 614, 1404, 1578. ♂ ad. ; 711, 1579, 1664. ♀ ad. River Ja, March, April, June. Testes large : eggs forming.

Nos. 2163. ♂ ; 2103, 2418. ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Nov., Jan., April.

[This species has been observed in the small trees of old clearings, and, perhaps, does not venture out into the depths of the forest, where *D. atripennis* is at home.—G. L. B.]

ORIOLOUS GALBULA.

Oriolus galbula Linn. ; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iii. p. 191 (1877).

Oriolus oriolus (Linn., 1758); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 654 (1903).

a. ♂ juv. Efulen, April 8, 1902.

ORIOLOUS NIGRIPENNIS.

Oriolus nigripennis Verr. ; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iii. p. 220 (1877); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 661 (1903).

No. 12. ♀ ad. River Ja, Jan. 1903. "Ejakôa."

No. 728. Ad. Efulen. Shot and skinned by a native.

Nos. 2136, 2217. ♂ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Jan. 1907.

ORIOLOUS LÆTIOR.

Oriolus lætior Sharpe, Bull. B. O. C. vii. p. xvii (1897); id. Ibis, 1898, p. 155.

Oriolus larvatus lætior Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 661 (1903).

a, b. ♂ ♀. Efulen, Jan. 2-17, 1902. "Ejakôa."

c. ♂. Efulen, July 10, 1902.

d. ♂. „ Dec. 29, 1902.

Nos. 875, 914. ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, July 11, 15, 1905.

No. 1088. ♂ ad. Zima Country, Oct. 8, 1905.

The female is decidedly duller and greener in colour than the male, and does not shew the conspicuous yellow hind-

neck so pronouncedly. Some of the males are pervaded with a stain of orange-chestnut over the yellow colour.

Nos. 1180, 1437. ♂ ad. et juv.; 1155. ♀ ad. River Ja, Dec. 1905, Feb. 18, 1906. Testes large.

No. 1641. ♀ ad. River Ja, March 31, 1906. Eggs forming.

No. 2526. ♂ ad. Bitje, River Ja, May 21, 1907.

[This is a bird frequently seen, and still more frequently heard. Its favourite haunts are the tall trees left growing in clearings, but it is also met with in the forest—in fact, it is found wherever there are caterpillars to eat. Its clear, loud, whistling call is imitated in the native name “éja-kôa”; sometimes only a part of these syllables are uttered.—G. L. B.]

PŒOPTERA LUGUBRIS.

Pœoptera lugubris Bp.; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iii. p. 281 (1877); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 705 (1903).

a, b. ♂ ad. et juv. Efulen, March 14, 1902.

No. 79. ♂ ad. River Ja, Feb. 1903.

Nos. 1273, 1274. ♂ ♀ ad. River Ja, Jan. 8, 1906. Ovaries granular and testes rather large.

Nos. 1401, 1402. ♂; 1403. ♀ ad. River Ja, Feb. 9, 1906. Eggs being developed and testes large.

LAMPROCOLIUS PURPUREICEPS.

Lamprocolius purpureiceps Verr.; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 184 (1890); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 685 (1903).

Nos. 323, 609, 1174, 1240. ♂ ad. et imm.; 282, 1239. ♀ ad. River Ja, Dec., Jan., and June.

Nos. 819, 904. ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, June, July.

Nos. 2193. ♂; 2137, 2138. ♀ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Jan. 1907.

[All my specimens of this bird were obtained in the wild fruit-trees of the old clearings around the villages. It is especially fond of the berries of the “Atôndô” tree, whence its native name. It is a silent bird.—G. L. B.]

LAMPROCOLIUS GLAUCOVIRENS.

Lamprocolius glaucovirens Elliot; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 173, pl. vi. fig. 2 (1890).

Lamprocolius splendidus glaucovirens Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 693 (1903).

No. 1725. ♀ ad. River Ja, June 8, 1906.

No. 2256. ♂ ad. Bitje, River Ja, Feb. 11, 1907.

PICATHARTES OREAS.

Picathartes oreas Reichenow, Orn. MB. vii. p. 40 (1899); id. Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 644 (1903).

a. ♀ ad. Efulen, Nov. 27, 1902. "Kup-akok."

b, c. ♂; d, e, f. ♀ ad. Efulen, Dec. 1-4, 1902.

g. ♂ ad. Efulen, Jan. 15, 1902.

No. 844. ♂ ad. Efulen, July 5, 1905.

"Kup-akok" = "Fowl of the Rock." Bare skin of head black, skin round eyes slaty blue in front, red behind.

The nest sent home by Mr. Bates is composed of mud and lined with fibre. The egg is not unlike that of a gigantic Nightjar, being white in the ground-colour and mottled with brown all over the shell, with dark grey underlying spots.

The sexes seem to be alike in colour, but the female is a trifle smaller.

[This bird is called by the natives "kup-akok" or "Rock Fowl," from its breeding in rocky places. Its nest is plastered to the side of a rock where there is a projecting shelf above, so as to protect it from rain—in fact, this bird builds in just such places as Swallows use. The natives say that it makes a noise like the cackling of a fowl, but I do not know its note. I have seen one skulking about near its nesting-place, moving with a long, springing hop. The food found in the stomachs was insects, some of them large, and tiny snail-shells. The breeding-places of this bird are in the depths of the forest.—G. L. B.]